

# PICK OF NATIONAL ARMY TO BE RUSHED TO FRANCE

First Draft Army Will Comprise 320,000  
Selected Men for Immediate  
Service in France.

The first organization of the national army will consist of but 320,000 men. They will be picked men and rushed to France ahead of the others drawn. This was made clear yesterday when the assignment of troops to the cantonments and the designation of regimental commanders was announced.

## REMAINDER TO FILL RANKS.

Of the remainder of the 687,000 men who will be called in the first draft, thousands will be assigned to fill up the ranks of National Guard and regular army regiments to the new war strength.

The others, numbering between 100,000 and 200,000 men, will be held as depot troops and used to fill vacancies in the first 320,000 as men are rejected or as casualties occur.

## Solves Big Problem.

This arrangement represents the solution of a problem that has been troubling the War Department for a long time—what to do with drafted men who do not prove their soldierly capabilities.

Under this plan the men who show themselves soldiers will get into action first. Others, slower, less intelligent, or less willing, will be held in the United States for further drill. It was also suggested yesterday that men of questionable loyalty—and it is admitted that many such may be drawn into the new army—will be held in these large depot units until their loyalty can be thoroughly tested. It is further believed that these depot troops may be used to furnish capable non-commissioned officers for the training of the second draft.

## President Answers Weeks.

This represents but one of the many questions which the War Department is successfully working out as the huge plan for the great new fighting force is made to unfold.

Two difficult problems were taken up by President Wilson and Gen. Crowder yesterday. The President wrote to Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, that he would call to the attention of the War Department the contention of the Senator that greater leniency should be shown married men who claim exemption.

Gen. Crowder warned all boards that they must not certify for service men who do not claim exemption in advance of those whose exemption claims are being determined. This he says will in effect permit volunteers among the men drawn and would be in violation of the spirit of the law.

## Would Ignore Treaties.

Senator Weeks wrote the President that he believed all aliens should be drafted "irrespective of our treaty obligations" and that married men should be exempted wherever possible.

He pointed out the burden their taking will place upon the community and the added strain upon at least two members of the community for every man drafted.

"I do not believe that you mean we should disregard our treaty relations," the President replied to Senator Weeks' first suggestion.

In reply to the second suggestion, he said: "You point with regard to the drafting of men with families is well taken, and I have reason to believe that it is very much in the mind, in any case, of most of the drafting boards."

The point has already been thoroughly covered in rulings by the President and the Provost Marshal General, that the economic dependency of the family is the only thing that will exempt a married man.

No Change in Ruling.

It is not believed that there will be any great change in the present rulings.

Reports concerning a few local boards are to the effect that these boards are proceeding to call throughout the whole list of persons registered, then select up only those who claim no exemption, regardless of whether their order of obligation places them within their quota, leaving the claims of exemption undecided or merely formally allowing them all without discrimination.

"In effect this course permits volunteering among residents. This is illegal and unauthorized. All registrants stand in an equality before the law, except as the law decrees an inequality. Furthermore, the results of the military service law are of their order."

# NO ARMISTICE TO TALK PEACE

United States Will Fight  
Until Last Gun Is  
Fired.

There will be no armistice as the result of the Pope's peace plea. An armistice would work so distinctly in the interest of Germany that the allies will guard against a cessation of hostilities at this time with the most watchful care.

The note was not discussed at yesterday's Cabinet meeting. The meeting lasted but a brief half hour and was devoted to the most routine departmental business.

## Cannot Consider Peace.

Allied diplomats here have already transmitted to the President at least an informal outline of the attitude of their countries. Each one of them has told him that peace cannot be considered at this time.

But the Pope's utterance is in such striking parallel with the utterances of the President that he cannot ignore its appeal. He already has a fairly complete summary of the feelings of the United States upon the subject.

He is rapidly accumulating the world opinion upon it.

It is believed that he will take the whole problem off with him for the same sort of intensive study with which he is studying the sinking of the Lusitania, our entrance into the war and all of the great crises through which he has been called upon to guide the United States.

## Statement Expected Soon.

In a matter of days an authoritative statement may be expected from the President.

Diplomats here last night said that the ascendancy of the allies must be as growingly apparent in Germany as it is outside. As the success of the allies in the field and at sea continually Austria, Germany and more particularly Austria, may find it more and more wise to offer more and yet more to the allies in the two processes of discussion and battle may be expected to go on side by side.

It is to prevent the disruption of the battle process that the allies are so determined that no peace move shall be allowed to come to the point where the armies shall cease firing.

## Would Aid Teutons.

The Central powers, homogeneous, automatically controlled, arrayed in a continuous line from Belgium through France, Italy, the Balkans, and Russia, back to the Baltic Sea again might sit tightly, would have to sit tightly in their ring of iron through an armistice. The allies on the other hand, polyglot, torn by the friendly struggles of democracy, and scattered on the outer line with their pleasant homes behind them to retire to would be almost certain to suffer defections in the ranks. It might be the defection of one or two soldiers and it might be the defection of whole nations.

The allies want no such situation to arise. Hence, they have been strong in their declarations against the Pope's plans.

Diplomats have been assured that the United States will "stick" until the last gun is fired.

# SOLDIERS' INSURANCE MAY UPSET PENSIONS

Adamson Predicts Opposition by Congress to Government Plan.

Congressional opposition to the government's plan for insuring the lives of soldiers and sailors because it would head yesterday at a hearing before the House Commerce Committee where the administration insurance bill was discussed.

Chairman Adamson, predicting opposition to it, said he had been warned by a pension system advocate, that the new plan would upset pensions for a hundred years.

Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and Judge Julian Mack, of Chicago, who drafted the insurance bill, denounced the pension system and declared that one of the primary purposes of the insurance measure was to forever wipe it out of existence.

"Men in the Army and the Navy are entitled to the United States should be compensated as such," Mr. Compers, declared, "they should obtain their pensions at the pleasure of Congress. Pensions too long have been a political party favor and the political party in power has also declared that Presidential elections had been swung by pension favors."

Several life insurance men appeared to oppose the optional insurance feature of the bill. They are not opposed to the compensation feature, by which the government would make payments without cost to the insured for death or injury in the service.

# JUST WHAT SHE'S ALWAYS WANTED



# PREPARE TRAP FOR I. W. W.'S

Threatened Lawlessness to  
Bring Quick Action by  
Justice Department.

The government's trap is set ready to be sprung the moment the I. W. W.'s inaugurate their reign of lawlessness in the West and other parts of the country.

There were convincing evidences at the Department of Justice yesterday that the government sees a situation fraught with elements of great danger, and the whole power of the government will be used in sections infested by the disturbers to stamp out troubles in their incipency.

## Active in Seven States.

In at least seven States in the West where the I. W. W.'s are strongest and most active, Attorney General Gregory's special agents are ready to close in upon suspects, whose activities have "grazed the edge of treason," as one prominent official at the department expressed it.

Special investigators yesterday were concentrating their efforts to run down reports of alleged connection of certain German interests with the Industrial Workers of the World. Officials here are inclined to view with deep suspicion the source of funds which are now in hand to back the I. W. W.'s in their threat to tie up numerous industries by simultaneous strikes.

## Government Prepared.

Attorney General Gregory declined to discuss the I. W. W. situation yesterday, or to comment on developments in the Eastern cities concerning alleged treasonable conduct of certain individuals, except to say that the government was fully prepared and determined to handle the matters brought to its attention in the most vigorous fashion.

Officials at the department in direct charge of the I. W. W. troubles were apprehensive that even though arrests are made by the wholesale and immediate prosecutions begun, it might be difficult to maintain order especially in the far Western districts which are populated largely by alien laborers.

## May Call Troops.

Some officials declared that unless the situation soon takes a more favorable turn, the War Department would be asked to hold troops in readiness to put down outbreaks. They frankly admitted that the I. W. W. activities are becoming more menacing to the peace of the communities where the members of the organization are fomenting disturbances.

Although no decision had been reached by the War Department for assistance, it was declared that a call for troops to put down the troubles might be forthcoming at any time.

# Aeroplanes Collide And Kill an Aviator

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 17.—Two aeroplanes flying at high speed crashed together 800 feet in the air at the "moor Heights aviation camp" today, one of the machines bursting into flames and plunging to earth, killing the aviator, Cadet S. H. J. Dorr.

The victim's neck was broken and his body badly burned.

The other aviator, whose name is withheld by the Royal Flying Corps, was able to escape his machine and reached safely.

# Sammies on Parade Magnificent Sight, Balfour Cables Here

The Secretary of State yesterday made public this message transmitted through the American Ambassador in London:

"The War Cabinet, who have just witnessed the march past of United States of America troops, desire to express their admiration of the magnificent sight and their deep gratification at this striking symbol of American power."

"ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR." Officials here were particularly gratified at this message from London, where marching troops have been a common sight for three years.

# NEW WAR BOARD ALL-POWERFUL

Greatest Arm of the Government in Providing  
Sineus of War.

By TED HARRIS.

President Wilson will be the court of last resort in all price fixing, it became known yesterday. It will be the President, acting after careful consideration of facts and figures on the cost of production and suggestions from his various assistants, who will say what steel shall cost the government and the allies; what is a reasonable price for private consumers and whether profits shall be cut down through taxation or price fixing at the source.

All regulation, practically, will be conducted through the all-powerful War Industries Board. This body will be the greatest arm of the government in dealing with industry and in providing the sineus of war for this government and her allies. Although without specific authority, the War Board will manage through various channels, to say what prices will be paid for every commodity entering into the conduct of the war, and by a system of checks and balances, will regulate prices to the private consumer.

The government will not be rigidly in fixing prices. Every industry will be given a fair chance, and where there is a chance to speed up production by offering liberal prices, this will be done. It is realized that the present sources of supply for a number of basic materials is entirely inadequate for war needs, and in order to encourage individuals and private enterprise, the government will offer terms that will make it worth while to experiment in these several fields with a view to stimulating production.

## Readjustment to Follow.

As a result of the government's program, a gradual readjustment of industrial conditions in the United States will follow. The trades which are vital to the government will be encouraged and new industries will be built up. Manufacturers and producers engaged in business which does not share in the general activity will be urged to alter their methods.

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# Telegram From Woman Causes Three Deaths

Chillicothe, Ohio, Aug. 17.—Because a woman named Dora from El Paso, Tex., had sent a telegram to James Nelson, notifying him that she was coming here to claim him as her husband, Mrs. James Nelson, late last night, shot and killed Nelson, shot her 8-year-old son and then killed herself. The boy died this morning.

# CHARGE OFFICER WITH SEDITION

Alleged Utterances by Lieut.  
Col. Reichmann Hold  
Up Promotion.

Seditious utterances charged to Lieut. Col. Carl Reichmann, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, yesterday held up that officer's confirmation as a brigadier general for the National Army.

Col. Reichmann, who was born in Germany 58 years ago, has been an officer of the United States army for thirty-three years, receiving a commission after three years as enlisted man. He is now stationed at Chicago as inspector general of militia affairs for the Central Department.

## Alleged Statements.

Statements attributed to him by Senator Poindexter, of Washington, are:

"That the United States did in the civil war the same things that are complained of against the Germans in the present war."

"That it is an outrage to send troops to France as Pershing was sent."

"That there will be civil war in this country if the government tries to draft men who do not want to go."

"That we have no business in this war to fight for England."

"That Germany is not fighting Belgium, but is only fighting England."

## U-Boats All Right.

"That German submarine warfare is quite what it should be."

"That bomb dropping on English schools is perfectly lawful and permissible."

After Senator Poindexter told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of Reichmann's alleged utterances, the committee held up the nomination.

At the same time, the nomination of Col. Henry DeWitt Hamilton, of New York, to be a brigadier general was held up. Hamilton is a member of the Officers Reserve Corps, and there was some question as to his qualifications of the high post of brigadier general. There was no question of his loyalty to the country.

To Write Colonel.

The committee decided to write to Col. Reichmann and allow him an opportunity to refute the charges. Senator Poindexter agreed to this, saying he was confident, however, that the officer would not deny the allegations. Mr. Poindexter said he had received his information from a reliable witness, whose name was not disclosed.

# NAVY LEAGUE HITS DANIELS IN BITTER ATTACK ON HIS INTEGRITY AS NAVY HEAD

# ARREST 'SUFS.' STOP PICKETING

Police Carry Out Orders  
of Maj. Pullman When  
Banners Are Shown.

Six of the silent sentinels who have been assisting in the picketing of the White House were arrested by the police late yesterday afternoon and the riotous demonstrations about the Executive Mansion were checked.

Although a crowd of several thousand saw the women taken into custody, there was no demonstration apart from cheering when the women were placed in the patrol wagon and taken to police headquarters.

Maj. Pullman, superintendent of police, personally gave the orders that brought about the arrests. He had previously notified Miss Alice Paul, leader of the militant suffragists, that their attempts to picket would no longer be countenanced.

Orders are Final.

Furthermore the police will arrest every picket who attempts to stand in front of the Executive Mansion. Maj. Pullman told Miss Paul his orders were final and that he had given them for the safety of the public and the good of the women themselves.

The women arrested were: Miss Lavinia Dock, of Pennsylvania; Miss Edna Dixon, of the District; Miss C. M. Flanagan, of Connecticut; Mrs. William Upton Watson, of Chicago; Miss Natalie Gray, of Colorado; Miss Lucy Ewing, of Chicago.

Promptly at 4:30 p. m. as the State, War and Navy Building was emptying its crowd of government employees, Capt. Flather, accompanied by Miss Sarah V. Farley, the police matron, walked up to Miss Dock and Miss Dixon and placed them under arrest.

There was no resistance, the women walking quietly to the sidewalk while the wagon was summoned. As they were assisted into the patrol with their banners there was cheering from the crowd.

Without Demonstration.

Ten minutes later the wagon returned and picked up the pickets at the State and Madison place when they were escorted to the police station unaccompanied by any demonstration.

Shortly afterward four of the pickets emerged from Cameron House with a canvas banner on which was inscribed:

"The government orders our banners destroyed because they tell the truth."

They got as far as Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison place when they were surrounded by a mob. One lone policeman attempted to defend them from the crowd while other bluecoats walked on the outskirts of the crowd.

Miss Natalie Gray, of Colorado, Ewing held to the banner while penknives were pulled and it was cut from its framework. Two other pickets attempted to battle the crowd.

## Continued on Page Two.

# GERMANS PILLAGING CITY OF ST. QUENTIN

Great Cathedral Burned and Many  
Houses Are Sacked.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

With the French Armies Before St. Quentin, Aug. 17.—The beautiful St. Quentin Cathedral today is a smoking mass of ruins, a duplicate of its sister martyred cathedral of Rheims. It is the latest victim of German destruction.

The cathedral may be seen through the smoke of numerous villages curling into the sky. The fury of German destructiveness is again asserting itself. While the burning and looting of St. Quentin today is a sad reminder of the destruction of Rheims, there are no indications that the enemy is preparing to evacuate the territory in this region immediately.

Fire and terror are being spread in the French towns held by the enemy and now coming under the guns of troops fighting to redeem them. Recently captured German prisoners declared that St. Quentin has been completely sacked. Everything of any value has been carried off.

All that could not be carried away has been destroyed. The houses of the town are filled only with smashed furniture. Even crockery was destroyed—smashed upon the floor of the houses which the Germans looted. The convent was also destroyed. Clothing that was found was torn to pieces, and pianos piled about haphazardly in heaps.

Wholesalers can see only one reason aside from supply and demand for these increases. They said the Western grain lands have had an abundance of rain and afford the best pasturing in years. Cattle raisers are therefore presumed to be holding back the supply, fattening them for still higher prices.

Retailers will not be surprised to see prices for porterhouse—now selling at 40 cents a pound—50 cents higher than ten days ago, soon reach 50 and 60 cents a pound.

# BRITISH DELIV CITY'S CAPTURE

Langermark Not Retaken  
by Germans, London  
War Office Says.

(By The International News Service.)

London, Aug. 17.—Doubts that had been raised in some quarters as to the glowing German war office report, were dispelled this evening by a supplementary British war office statement that the town of Langermark, five miles north of Ypres, was recaptured by the Germans. The British war office categorically denies this.

## Canadians Heroes.

To the Canadians belong the lion's share of entire success on the Western front during the last 24 hours. They stand tonight where they stood after their wonderful dash against the oncoming approaches of Lens two days ago.

Hill 70 is completely in their hands, as are the positions west of the suburb, Cite of St. Auguste, which they won in their memorable charge.

They were the objects last night of three of the fiercest counter-thrusts yet delivered anywhere by the German line. Crown Prince Leopold's picked Bavarian and Prussian guards flung themselves up the slopes of Hill 70. Fortune fluctuated for awhile. Once the Canadian wave of flesh and steel was crushed in at points by the sheer force of more flesh and more steel that made up the onrushing tide.

But the rising sun this morning saw the Dominion troops back where they were, and also looked down upon rivers of blood and hillocks of corpses.

## French Repulse Attacks.

Against the French troops in the Blanche sector the Germans launched a vicious counter attack early today. It was completely crushed. The French are absolute masters of their positions on the right bank of the Stenabekke River.

Brilliant work by entire airmen was officially recognized today. British aviators, penetrating far behind the German lines, scattered tons of bombs on some of the most important military works and lines of communication. Great conflagrations burst out at many points. They attacked the right bank of the Stenabekke River.

Two Teuton machines were shot down and two others driven out of control.

## Italians Take Trench.

(By Agency Radio to L. N. S.)

Rome, Aug. 17.—The war office issued the following statement this evening:

"There was artillery action along the entire front. Enemy patrol actions were everywhere repulsed."

"After a mine explosion in the Mount Zebir zone, the enemy attacked a heavy concentration of artillery fire, an enemy trench, inflicting losses."

"Yesterday evening our aviators bombed the enemy camps east of the St. Quentin line, and several machines returning safely."

## Bomb Turkish Coast.

(By Agency Radio to L. N. S.)

Athens, Aug. 17.—German aircraft flying from Mytilene report that enemy aeroplanes over Smyrna recently bombed the Turkish coast, destroying ten granaries and eight military stores, and seriously damaging a Turkish torpedo boat anchored in the port.

# MEAT NOW ABOVE CIVIL WAR PRICES

Porterhouse Steak at 60 Cents a  
Pound Predicted by Dealers.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Civil war prices for meats were outdone today. Consumers were paying the highest prices in history for beefsteak, beef roasts, pork loin, ham, turkey and lamb, according to leading Chicago retailers.

Relief from the steadily advancing prices can only come with a reduction in grain prices, now in the hands of the Government.

Wholesalers can see only one reason aside from supply and demand for these increases. They said the Western grain lands have had an abundance of rain and afford the best pasturing in years. Cattle raisers are therefore presumed to be holding back the supply, fattening them for still higher prices.

Retailers will not be surprised to see prices for porterhouse—now selling at 40 cents a pound—50 cents higher than ten days ago, soon reach 50 and 60 cents a pound.

# Statement Answers Order Severing Relations Between League and Navy.

HAS SUPPRESSED TRUTH  
FIVE YEARS, LEAGUE SAYS

"Elaboration" of Report on Submarine Attacks on Pershing Transports Recalled.

Secretary Daniels yesterday severed all connection between the navy and the Navy League. He issued an order that no agent or officer of the league be permitted to board any vessel or enter any navy yard.

The Navy League late tonight issued a statement attacking Secretary Daniels. It reads in part:

"Joseph Daniels fears free speech."

For five years he has throttled the freedom of speech of naval officers to injure them in their profession and in their one means of livelihood to keep them from telling the truth about Joseph Daniels.

"The Navy League offered naval officers an opportunity to get the truth as they know it before the public. He refused to let them do this. He has done this, the truth is, to stop the relief work of members of the Navy League in behalf of the men of the navy. He says that if American citizens want to give their services to the navy to promote comfort and well-being of the men who are defending the nation, they must first promise not to criticize Joseph Daniels."

## Not to be Tolerated.

"The officers of the Navy League do not believe that the members of the league of the American public for an instant tolerate such behavior."

The information regarding the Navy League's action which has led to the prosecution of the league was communicated to the league by an officer of the United States navy. That man was forbidden by an order of Joseph Daniels to tell the facts of the case. In communicating this information to the league he violated an order for which, if his name became known, he would be court-martialed and broken over the wheel.

## Public Ignorant.

"The American public has no idea how naval forces are equipped, how they are trained, how they are maintained, and how they are used. The public is ignorant of the facts of the case. The public is ignorant of the facts of the case. The public is ignorant of the facts of the case."

## Method of Suppression.

"How does Mr. Daniels succeed in suppressing these facts? His method is very simple. When Admiral Sims' name is mentioned, he is suppressed. When Admiral Sims' name is mentioned, he is suppressed. When Admiral Sims' name is mentioned, he is suppressed."

"The Navy League has positive information of a case in which Mr. Daniels published portions of the letter of a naval officer, suppressing other portions, which gave an absolute impression of the full conclusion of that officer. The officer must have said 'war it is his military duty to do.'"

"Under such conditions the officers of the navy have seen the service prostituted to profit the political fortunes of Joseph Daniels, and they have despised and cursed his sacrifice of national interest for political ends. But now the country is at war. This is a serious business. And the Navy League officers responsible for the publication of the Mare Island statement believe on their honor that it is their duty to place before the public facts and statements of naval officers whose enforced silence to this juncture is a vital menace."

"How does Mr. Daniels seek to stop them and make them row to his will? He tries to suppress the hundreds of thousands of Navy League members into the belief that he and his will prevent their patriotic Americans that he will let the men of the navy suffer and want relief from reaching the men of the navy. He says to them, 'Right of free speech as members of the Navy League.'"

"More than 100,000 American women are working with the Navy League to help the men of the navy. They are doing a work of tremendous importance."

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# Rev. Richard Schmidt Writes Herald Sermon

The Sunday sermon for The Herald this week will be written by the Rev. Richard Schmidt, pastor of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Sixth and P streets, northwest. Pastor Schmidt is one of the foremost Lutheran preachers in the District.

He was ordained in this city in 1890 and served his first pastorate in St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Hagerstown, Md. Leaving there in 1892 he went to the Lutheran Church of Peace, Baltimore, and served as pastor for six years. Up until 1912 he served in a number of churches throughout the central part of the United States, coming to the Zion Lutheran Church the same year.

His present pastorate has been a successful one and in 1915 he celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination.

# THE HERALD

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